# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Butes: Liverpool and London, August 11; Paris, 10.

The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived at 34 A. M. yesterday, bringing four days later intelligence from the Old World.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening, 7th inst., at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock.

The news by the Atlantic is of no speclal importance. The Fishery Question is discussed in most of the London papers, and has caused a slight de pression in the Funds. The general belief appears to be that the matter will be settled amicably.

The following persons came passengers in the Atlantic :

In the Atland:

B. C. Townsend, W. Cowles and son, J. F. Lichel. Wm Jack, James Porter, L. S. Thompson, M. Mattison, C. Fisher, M. Macdonald, C. Satterthwatte, O. Horwitz, H. Marks, P. F. Eve, wife and two children, T. J. Davies and wrife, M. Holmbia, J. Samisel, Jr., S. Kahnrweiler, W. Jacobson, W. Holmbia, J. Samisel, Jr., S. Kahnrweiler, W. Jacobson, W. B. Treafweil, J. F. Randoloh, J. Edgar, J. H. Beebee, B. Prost, R. Norris, Jr., Mrs. R. Norris, T. Hilyard, Sen, Miss Prost, R. Norris, T. Hilyard, Sen, Miss Thevery, Wm. L. Hildeburn, E. Stokes, Mr. Ings. J. M. Wanntight, D. D., W. M. Martin, H. Kooper, J. K. Herrick, C. Wheatleigh, G. W. Bull and son, N. F. Müller, W. H. Robinson, J. T. vson and son, George G. Maynard, G. Clifford, V. A. Bartori, Max Hjortabers, H. H. G. Sharpless, C. S. Seyton, Miss Fitzpatrick, C. J. Gilbert, W. H. Smith, G. H. Cottrell, C. King and wife, W. J. Kerr, F. Fiors, A. Fiors, W. Moore, Mr. Mrs. and Miss De Witt, Henry Simons, W. Moore, Mr. Mrs. and Miss De Witt, Henry Simons, wife, two children and servant, J. H. McHenry, James Ferrason, Mr. and Mrs. Rossi, W. H. Gray, Mrs. S. C. Resd, gason, Mr. and Mrs. Rossi, W. H. Gray, Mrs. S. C. Resd, Misse M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss M. W. Read, R. S. Fellowers Bateman, P. M. Beola, Miss Dahain, W. Gifford, F. W. Hoogdy S. Loney, Mr. and Mrs. Bustard, W. E. Poet, E. V. Haughwoot and daughter, M. O'Gonor, Miss A. O'Conor, P. McGovern, J. C. Fuller, S. Dahain, W. Gifford, F. W. Kelogg, J. Johnsen, S. H. Rosenerane, W. Moore, special bearer of dispatches; John Livingston, bearer of dispatches extra.

## ENGLAND.

The Board of Trade returns for the menth, and also for the six months ending the 5th July, 1852, have just been issued. The total declared value of exports for the month last past is £5,769,096, whilst, for the corresponding month of 1850 and 1851, they were respectively £5.750,556 and £6,228,122. For the Brat six months of this year the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture amounted to £33,-549,392, being a deficit, compared with the corresponding six months of the past year, of £543,461. The de ficit in the past month has been chiefly in cotton manufactures, cotton yara, woolens and woolen yarn and silks, with an increase in lineus, beer, ale, coals, glass, leather and wool. With respect to imports, the tables continue to exhibit an increasing demand for the necesearles and luxuries of life. The increase in the concomption of sugar since 1850 is shown to be 66,586 tons, or 21 per cent. The consumption of coffee is still in excess of former periods, and tos, cocos, fruits, wine, spirits and tobacco are all on the javorable side.

Mr. J. Macgregor, formerly President of the Board of Trade, publishes a letter in The Daily Ness and other Metropolitan papers, strongly in favor of an amicable adjustment of the Fishery question. He

If the British colonial and coasting trade and fisherles were fairly opened to American vessels, the coasting trade and fisheries of the United States would be at once thrown open to British vessels, and which is so much desired by her Majesty's subjects in Canada and New Brunswick. There would be no necessity for negativation with the United States. Why notatione adopt the wise and profitable course, instead of hazarding a war by the irritating and insuling presence of ahips of war smong the American fishermen. The laws of the United States provide that whatever privileges American ressels enjoy in American parts and sease. England does not ruin Scottand, nor the latter England, although the coasting trade and fisheries are common to both, and British aubjects, so far from being bijured, would be greatly benefitied, if the coasting trade and fisheries of the British dominions and the United States were rendered freely common to the Inhabitants of both countries. We admit at once the right of England to enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818, but we dread the fatal consequences of seading a naval armament to enforce the strict observance of that treaty."

On the Same subject The Daily News of the Sthesys, in its remarks on the money market: "As If the British colonia, and coasting trade and fisherles

the 9th says, in its remarks on the money market: "As regards one of the points that has told very sensibly in favor of the 'Bears,' viz. the American Fishery putes, we are in a position to state, from the best aushority, that in the present position of the affair there is not the slightest ground for the fear that any interruption of our friendly relations with the United States will ensue." The London Times of the 9th has a leader in favor of the British claims. The Morning nment organ) has the following, which may be regarded as semi-official :

may be regarded as semi-citicial:
In reference to a question which naturally at this moment absorbs the public attention, both in England and the United States, the facts are as follows: "Her Majesty's Government have made no new claims on the United States, and have withdrawe no concession made to that Government. No renewal of the long vexed question respecting the Bay of Fundy has been mooted. Lord Aberdeen's concession of 1845 respecting that arm of the sea (suarded as it was by his Lordahip by an assertion of our rights over the whole bay) remains where it was. The disputedinterpretation of the ins where it was. The disputedinterpretation of the remains where it was. The disputedinterpretation of the technical terms of the Treaty of 1818 remains where it was. All that has been done by the Government is to strengthen our equadron on the Coast of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, to defend a right which the United States do not and never did dispute, namely, that of rotalping exclusively in our possession the water within three index of our own shores from the encroachments of both French and A nerican fashermen; and the American vessel, the Coral, alluded to was select within a quarter of a mile of our own to, was seized within a quarter of a mile of our own coast. Our squadron is now no larger than the French cosst. Our squadron is now no larger than the renen one on the same coasts. Our right is that which demands the respect of all unious of the globe—one acknowledged by international law; and it for many years our successive Governments have inglacted to protect their fellow-subjects as France and the United

States always protect theirs both in America and in the Channel, we can only be grateful to our present Ministers for repairing their fatal suplineness. "We shall return to this subject, upon which, both here and across the Atlantic, the public have been most grossly misinformed and misled."

An attempt has been made to manufacture Protestant capital out of a sux brought by the reistives of a girl named Griffith against the Superior of a Convent at Norwich, for ill treatment of the plaintiff while a pupil in the establishment. After a full hearing of the case, the complaint was dismissed. Some of the papers make it the subject of leading articles.

The Sardinian Consul notifies Lloyd's. that vessels coming from Cubs are not exempted from quarantine at Genoa, but the regulations are still enforced asainst ships from the Brazils.

One of the most extensive fires that had occured near London for a considerable time, happened on Sunday morning last, by which the Tottenham Oil Mills and surrounding property to the value of several thousand pounds were destroyed. Near 100 tuns of oil sook fire, and so the tanks burst the blazing liquid ran into the river, and floating on the water presented an extraordinary appearance. About fifty families are thrown out of means by the fire.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy, about whose safety considerable apprehension had been felt, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday night. The Harpy had been serving as tender to the W. I. fleet, and being found defective in her machinery, was ordered home, where she arrived, after fifty-eight days, from Pernam buco to Fayal, a mere shell, all her furniture, built heads, cabin-doors, pitch and rosin, and spare stores, having been used as fuel, and all hands on short allow-

The Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s screw steamship Formosa sailed from Southampton on Saturday, for Port Philip and Sydney, and to be afterward placed on the route between Singapore and the Australian colonies. She is the fourth steamer that has left England for Australia.

Emigration to Australia continues undiminished; fifty ships, from 500 to 2,000 tuns, are entered to sali during the present month from Liverpool, Lon' don and Plymouth.

Accounts of the Potato crop are at least

At the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Show at Perth on the 6th, a premium was awarded for the reaper of Rev. Mr. Beil, over Has

sey's American. The "Puddlers," an important class of

operatives in the manufacture of Iron, have struck work or given notice of their intention to strike for an advance of wages equal to 1 6 \$\phi\$ tun, and the strike threat. ene to become general throughout South Staffordshire, it is said that the employers have resolved not to yield

to the demand.
We learn by The Essex Standard that D. Sears, of Boston, has presented a silver flagon and paton to the Church of St. Peter, Colchester, "where repose the ashes of his English ancestry." The Queen has gone to Antwerp.

The Herring fishery on the British Cosats now promises to be abundant.

During the last few days the weather throughout England has been unsettled, with frequent thunder showers.

## FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of ex-Fince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of ex-king Jerome, has been offered the Mioletry to the Uni-ted States in room of M. Sertiges. M. Bonaparte has dectined the embessy, but will go temporarily to Wash-ington. We give the report as it is current.

A decree in the Moniteur authorizes the

A decree in the Monteur authorizes the return to France of MM. Teeirs, Creton, Duvergier de Hauranne, Chambolie, de Remusat, Jales de Lasteyrie, and Gen. Laidet: and the interdiction to realde in France is removed in favor of MM Michel Renaud, Signard, Joly, Theore Bac, Bellin, Besse, and Milotte. Surprise is expressed at the absence of Victor Hugo's tame.

The rumor of the bombardment of Tripoli was nearly, but not quite correct. Dispatches, dated 30th July, wave arrived at Paris, announcing that the prisoners, respecting whom the difficulty occurred, had been given up the moment the French ships were about to open fire. The cause of the difficulty was the filturestment of two French deserters who had taken refuge at Tripoli, where attempts were made to convert them to Islamian. The men claimed the procession of the French Consul-General, but, nowithstanding his interference, they were literasted and thrown into prison. Immediately on the hows reaching France a squadron was ordered to sail from Toulon so 20th July for Tripoli, with orders to effect the release of the two principles of the commandant (for the Pasins had ded into the interior) to deliver up the men by sunrise next morning. No snawer having been returned by 7 octock, the merchant vessels in the bay hauled out of the reach of the gons, the Council street his flag and with the other Caristian residents were on board the feet. The squaren was about to open fire, after a last summons to the commandant, when as 9 A. M. the men were promised to be surreadered, and at 4 P. M. were given up. Next morring, the 30th, the fleet put to sea.

It is considered likely that further modifications of the Cabinet will take place, but without the introduction of any new element. M. Baroche, it The rumor of the bombardment of Tri-

It is considered likely that lutther mod-the introduction of any new element. M. Baroche, it is said, will be transferred to the Home Department, Persigny to the Department of State, now held by M. Fould, and Fould to the Ministry of Finance.

There will be no appointment of Mar-

shalls of France at the fete on the 15th, the officers to whom rumor pointed as about to receive the honor not having fulfilled the condition of Commanding-in Chief against the enemy—so says a notice in the Mandour.

The President has been obliged to grat-

The President has been obliged to gratify the National Guard by the removal of his favorite,
M. Viryrs, and the appointment in his room of Lieut.
Coi. Ismard, as Chief of the Staff M. Viryrs was a
stock broker who had rendered cessmilal service to the
President, but was so unpopular with the National
Guard instructions short of his removal would render
them tractable.

Among the entertainments announced to take piace of the 15th is the marriage of fearteen poor, but honest couples, and the oresentation of a dowery of 3,000 frames, beside a transsean, to each of the bridge.

The Customs receipts at Havre for the The Customs receipts at Have for the month of July amounted to 2318,260 france, being a dualination of 174,709 france as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Louis Napoleon has ordered the Duc d'

Ensheld's monoment in the Caspel of Vinceanes to be removed and defected!

The Minister of Instruction has with-

drawn, for reasons not explained, the premium offered some time since for the best essay on English Parliamen-The rumors that have been lately circu-

The rumors that have been lately circulated of an intention on the part of the Government to form a treaty of commerce with England, are decisively contradicted by The Constitutionnel, the organ of the protectionist party.

It appears that only 63 put of the 83 elections for members of the protection complete, one-fourth of the whole number will therefore have to take place over again, in consequence of the insufficiency of votes. This apathy on the part of the elections is rather remarkable and is read both ways; the opposition see in it a proof of dissulfaction, the government organs a proof of implicit reliance on the constituted authorities.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a Circular to the Prefects of the Departments, call-

ed a Circular to the Prefects of the Departments, call ing for a report on the state of the theatrical profession in the Provinces, with a view to raise it from its present decreased condition. The subscription to relieve Dr. Newman

from the costs in the late trial already amounts to 1,750

Alex. Dumas has just entered into an agreement with a publisher at Turin for the publication of a new remance entitled "The House of Savoy." It is to embrace the most interesting period of Savoyan mas is expected soon in Savoy to visit the scenes of which he will write. The first number of the work will

appear in September, in French and Italian.

The funeral of Count D'Orsay took place on Friday, at Chambourg, near St. Germain. President Louis and other notables were present. Tony Johannot was buried the same day, at Montmarire.

The last section of the Strasburg Railway, from Nancy to Strasburg, which was inaugurated by Louis Napoleon on the 18th uit, will be opened to the public on the 20th instant. The whole distance from Paris to Strasburg will then be done in less than twelve hours.

A bust of the President, that has been subscribed for by the noncommunicationed officers and privates of the lasts National Unard, has just been placed in the drummers' room at the Palais Royal.

entitled "Tre Mediterranean Squadron," and published in the Rerue des Deux Mondes. The article sketches the taval bistory of France since 1814, and is attributed, though on what grounds does not appear, to Prince Joinville. Some talk has been excited by a paper

It was stated recently that the publication of Prousbon's new work was torbidden by the Po-lice. A letter from Paris, of later date, says. "M. Proudbon is making quite a little fortune out of his book, the first twe days of sale."

The last descendant of Corneille was discovered the other day—an old man of 70, and in great poverty. The President has granted him a pen-

ston of 2,000 france.

The Journal des Debats contains a letter from M. de Coninck, stating that the wheat and rye bervest, and the beans and potato crop in France will produce less than a fair average this year, and recommending the French Government to make a change in the existing corn less. From what data M Coninck makes the statement does not appear, as the accounts that have come under our notice indicate a most abundant crop of every description of state.

dant erop of every description of grain. The Moniteur of France announces that the commercial relations between Esigium and France are placed under the rigime of the common law, the Treaty of 1845 not having been prolonged or renewed.

# HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

From Brussels we learn that M. Rogier, Minister of the Home Department, is occupied in the formation of a new cabinet, in which M. M. Friere and Fesch are to take part. M. Oita, his rangored, is to have the Fortfolio of Justice, and M. Loos, Burgomaster of Aniwerp, the Portfolio of Finance.

The great enterprise of draining the

Lake of Haariem is completed, and there now rescaln of what was once a sea only some fisques of water, which the engineers are preparing to remove.

# DENMARK.

There are rumors via Hamburg of Ministerial crisis at Copenhagen on the 24 inst.

M. Rasloff, at present employed with M. Maillefert in the submarine operations in New York Herbor, has offered to the Danish Government to re-move the recks called Trinkelin, which have long been recks called Trinkelin, which have

The difficulty between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Augustenberg respecting the property held by the latter in the duchy of Schleswig is settled.

The Danish commission appointed to administer and destroy the Schleswig Holstein bank notes, announces that paper of that description to the value of one million marks banco was burned on the 30th uit. The total value of the revolutionary notes which have been destroyed amounts to four millions.

# SPAIN.

Dates from Madrid are to the 2d last, The Epoca states that the Spanish Government has en-tered into regotiations with that of Portugal for the construction of a railroad in Estramadura to connect the two countries. Apropos of ratiroses, the public a not buying the new Spanish securities issued to furth reliread enterprise, and called Obligaciones de Carlmos, bearing 6 per cent interest and 1 per cent shoking fund. But a small amount has been issued, yet the

Brazilian vessels are placed, by a Royal order, on the same footing as Spanish as regards port

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Basic Gazette announces that the petition of the population of Fribur, against "the Gov-ernment imposed on them by force," was rejected by the Federal Assembly, on the 5th line, by a majority of 79 yours to 18

## ITALY.

The Carriere Mercantile publishes the

Deficit. 37,500,000 lire.
From "passive" deduct grants for italiways and Fortifications 14,000,000, reducing the deficit to 14,000,000 lire: to cover which it is proposed to raise 18,000,000 by tax on patents, legacies and personal property, also to reduce the samy and navy and cost of collecting revenue, &c. leaving an actual deficit of two and a half millions lire.

A letter from Rome gives some details A letter from Rome gives some details of the recent arrests of members of the Revolutionary Committee residing in Lombardy, Tuscany and the Roman States. It appears that the Austrian Consul at Genous hearing of the death of a person, a Lombard by birth, went to place seals on his property, when it was freed that the deceased was one of the paymasters of the Conspiracy. The mode of carrying on the correspondence was also discovered being by means of ellipsials and the consequence of this discovery the same operation. In consequence of this discovery same operation. In consequence of this discovery various arrests have taken potential at Ferrara, and other places in the Roman States.

#### GERMANY.

The Weser Gazette states that the seven

that the Austrian Government has not yet replied in the affirmative to the propositions of the French cabinet elative to the treaty for the mutual protection of lite

The second Chamber of Wurtemburg has authorized the Government to increase the direct taxes by \$60,000 floring the previous amount being

great part of the town of Etaleis, in the Principality of Coburg, was accidentally hurned. On the evening of the 3d ult. a violent

broke the place in the windows of the houses and rung A soldier, named Nicolas Steevogpt, the church bells. swam across the Lake of Constitute in three hours and forty minutes, thus collecting the famous feat of swim-ming the Hellespont.

time that a Postal treaty was concluded, or on the eve of being concluded, between Prussia and the United Sintes, whereby single letters may pass between any part of the United States and the German rostal Union, at the reduced charge of 30 cents.

A circular has just been issued by the

the regulations of Government Inspectors, and that all hopes of the emancipation of schools from the control of the Church, must be given up as wholly in-dms-

## AUSTRIA.

The Railroad Treaty concluded between Austria, Parma, Modena, Toweney bed thy Pondical States has just been published. This is the first step of importance toward the realization of Austria's expendica of uniting the countries of Central Europe in case of Commercial and Contons Union. The first two parts of You Bruck's plans have true been gained, namely, the agreement for the Central Railroad of Italy, and the agreement for the navigation of the Po-the third, namely, the annexation of Central Italy to the Austrian Zollverein, has yet to be accomplished.

The new scheme for the administration

The new scheme for the administration of the Empire, the groundwork of which was apposed in December last. Is ready for publication, and will be promulgated soon after the Emperor's return to Vi-

Court Pillendorff will shortly be brought to trial on the charge of treasonable conduct when a member of the Cabinet in 1848.

Some time since it was stated that Gorgay had been sent to the fortress of Kutstein, but no par-ticulars were given. We now learn that the publication of his book on the Hungarian War gave oftense to the Austrian Government, by whom he was ordered to quit Kingenfort and take up his residence in Kutstein, where he will be placed under police survetilance

land, the Stillsh Minister, whose departure from Vienna for Italy has already been amounced, is entrushed with a mission of reconciliation to the italian Potentates. He will proceed as far as Rome by Ferrera, Bologna, and Florence. It is not known whether he will go to Naples on the same misston. He is said to be instructed to undo all that had been said and done by Lord Palmerston to encourage the Revolutionary Party in Italy, also to assure the authorities over where that "the English Conservment although still favorable to constitutional

The Paris Pays says: "A letter from Vicina amounces that, in a note addressed by the Foglish Government to the Austrian Cabinet, the assurance is given that all measures of precaution will be taken to prevent the presence of Kossuth in London from troubling the good relations established between England and Austria."

The latest piece of gossip is that Marshal Haynau's wincings at the gaming table amounted to 200,000 florins, which it is said he intends to give to a charmable institution at Vienna.

# RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times has the following : "No one here knows what has led to the new regulation, but a strict order has just be an issued by the Russian Covernment that no foreign actisans, journey men, or apprendices are to be allowed to enter Russia under any prext whatever.

head of "Russia and Poland," that the property of a Poles who took part in the late flungarian Revolution is conficated by the State, and they themselves pro-

# TURKEY.

A collective note has been dispatched by Russia and Austria to their Ministers at Constantinopie on the subject of the lane persocutions of Carlstians in Bornts, which is asserted to be in violation of treaty ob-ligations between Turkey and the above powers. The correspondent of the Gest Deutsche

Post writes that "the U.S atteamer San Jaclato is now at Constantinople waiting to take the Minister residing there to Atheas."

# GREECE.

From Athens, 25th ult., we learn that tie Minister of the interior had resigned. It was re-ported that the Queen, who, in the absence of her rus-hend, administers the Government, would appoint M. Palamides his specessor

proposals to the Government to build the first railroad in Greece -- from Athens to the Firster. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There are two days' later advices, to 31st May, from Cape of Good Hose. The only news was an attack by the British, under Col. Butler, upon the Waterkloof, on 17th, at a place called the Horse-shoe. The Caffres were driven back and their huts burnet; but as soon as the British begon to retire, the savages re appeared and stacked the rear suard, and were only repulsed by a good use of the artillery.

er Propontis has arrived at Plymouth with the mells to 2d July. Dates from Graham's Town are to the 26th June, and the intelligence is of a desperate character. The South african Advertiser says: "Disorder and dancer, as well as actual war, have become general for fifty miles or more on both sides of a border the some 150 miles in length." On 19th June five appropriation 150 miles in length." On 12th June, five ammunition wagons were captured by the Caffres, and eleven of the guard killed and seven wounded.

## WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Emerald steamer arrived at Ply-The Emerand Steamer arrived at 11yunit on Saturday, with dates from Cape Coast Castle
to April 30th. At Lagos all was pencable when the Emerald left, but the residents did not consider the state of
affairs as at all satisfactory. The blockade had been
taken off at the Right of Emin, about 10th May. At
Cape Coast on 4th June, the tiem arrived from New-

All quiet at St. Michaels, the island isin a very healthy state, and everything appearing (from the beach) in a high state of cultivation.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wright Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular Wright Gundy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular For Atlantic.)

Liverpool, Treeday, Aug. 10, 1852.

Corrow-Since the date of our last Circuier, forwarded per the Carada on Saturday last, the demand for this staple has been steady, the daily sales averaging about 2, 060 hairs, of which a larger quantity than usual be composed of other descriptions than American, some large parcels of Sarat and Expyrish Cotton baying been taken on speculation. The advices per Asia do not differ from those previously to hand. Holders of American Cotton for their stocks freely, but do not press sales, and prices remain unchanged from the rates of Frieny last; market closing, nowever, with an improved feeling. The sales for the three past days are estimated at, Satur

cay, 8,000 bales, 2,000 speculation and export, 6,000 American; Monday, 10,000 bales, 4,000 speculation and export, 6,000 American; Tuesday, 6,000 hales, 3,000 speculation and export, 5,000 American. Import for some time is about export, 5000 American, import of the space o Ordinary 4/25; Atlantic, Fair 5, 26, Middling 5-26. Ordinary 4/25.

The pause in the Manchester market noticed in our last has given place to an active inquiry for both Yarns and Cloth. The independent position which producers are in from recent contracts, enables them to demand extreme rates and which to day have been freely paid.

The weather since last Friday has been mostlied, and a large quantity of rain has fallen. The spread of the potato of blight in the Wheat crop, has coursed more animation in the Corn market. Which moves of resulty at an advance of 5d. 2 6, 2 bush. Figure commands of at more money; first qualities realize 20, 3/221/3 2 bust. Indian Corn fully mark taken previous prices. mair tains previous prices.

### Money Market.

The English Fands have been depressed all the week, ewing to the unfavorable advices from the Cape, the fishery question and the weather unfavorable for hervest. Closing prices on Tuesday, were Consols for account and money 80 M; Three and a Cuarter Per Cents. 103; Bank Stock, 2276/200. A Dominiona ioan for \$226,000 in a 5 Per Centstock at 70, has been offered in London, but does not meet much favor.

much favor.

At the Bank of France discounts had increased 25,000,000 during the past month, and the branch banks are active.—
Four and a Half Per Cents, 104 90; Three Per Cents, 75 15.

#### Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool Markets.

THE SALE TO SELECT THE SALE OF COUNTY EVENING. Aug. 16, 1852.

COTTON—The sales of Uniton forthe past taree days are \$3,000 bales, of which Specialators have taken 7,500 and Exporters 4,000 bales, with a quiet market at the following quotations, (as given by Brown, Shipley & Co.), viz: Fair Orienes, 6d.; Middling, 5d. 16; Fair Uplands, 5d.; Middling, 3d. 19. Ib. Market quiet. The sales for the three days, founder with Wright, Gandy & Co.'s quotations, are as follows:

Sales Saturday, 8,000 bales—2,000 Speculation and Export—of which 0,000 were American.

Sales Monday, 19,000 bales—1,000 Speculation and Export—of which 0,000 were American.

Seles Tuerday, 0,000 bales—2,000 Speculation and Export—of which 0,000 were American.

Seles Tuerday, 0,000 bales—3,000 Speculation and Export—of which 0,000 were American.

N. Crienzs. Mobile. Atlantic.

Mobile. Atlantic

# Weel Market.

In consequence of the greater portion of the useful Wools now at Liverpool being held for public sale on the 11th (to-day) only a small business was done during the week. Prices the total frames, but, on the average, the mices obtained are about id to in lower than she lest sales.

# TURSDAY EVENING.—SUGAR—West India sales, 700 casks at full prices. Refined grocery lumps at 45, to 47). Foreign —Several floating cargoes soid; vollow Havana 20/2724. Correr, brisk. Several parcels Plantatien brought 50/ to 69. Native Ceylon 49. Tha—Seand common Congou Sd. Correy dull, and prices unchanged. Tallow firm, F. Y. C. 30. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.

Continental Markets. Hawkung - Whilat dearer: Courne very guiet; Coron n request; intile doing in law Sugar and Ruce. U. S. The weekly receits (says The Morning Chronicle of the (th) from the Belgian and Duich markets states that little business has been done in either Corran or Solan, bu prices were generally well maintained. The Fines are Run had been in reader request in the Amsterdam an Ruther and been in reader request in the Amsterdam and Ruther and been in Ak Havee the market for Corron, Se oan ard Couran were quiet, without charge in prices.

Manchester State of Trade. Tuneday Elenina.—Our Ctoru market has been rathe heavy this week, with the exception of the best quality of 7.5 Farvina Ctorus, which are 0.5 learer, equal to a our plants of the particular eageness to press sales, sed on the whole the trade may be called sleady. Purchases on India as count muscally small, but doubless buyers are waiting the arrivals of the now long-detained mail previous to further executions.

arrivals of the new long-detained man previous to further, chegations.

The yard market may be said to continue unchanged, except for fice qualities, which still keep creeping up in value. There are literally no stocks. Low numbers are in fair demand for export and the home demand for medium qualities still very good. Considering the \*\*sea, German house is still very good. Considering the \*\*sea, German house are not to call busy, nor are the American firms busy. The dvers are now better employed than for some time past; tills is always a favorable sign of a good firms trade going on. On the whole things are steady, and perhaps also sat affector.

# State of Trade in France.

Pants, Tuesday Evening—The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable, and a good autumn business is appeted. In Paris manufacturers are also busy.

LATEST EXCHANGES—Tuesday Evening—Rates, with the exception of Amsterdam, which is a little lower, much the same. Amsterdam, 1: @19.1; sight, 11.19;@12; Hamburg 15 94; Paria, 25 47; d.52); sight, 25 27; @32); Frankfort, 120; Antwerp, 25 524; Leghorn, 30 57; @62).

# TURKEY AND GREECE.

# Ramazan-Financial Crisis-Things in Greece

CONSTANTINGPLE, Saturday, July 10, 1852. The Mussulman Fast, called the Ramazan, this year came during the period of the longest days, and at the warmest season. The Journa de Constantinople, in announcing it, says:

ing, from the rising to the setting of the sun. This fast is strictly obligatory; no one is exempt from it; the sick who cannot keep it must fast some other month in the year in its stead, after regaining their health; and so must travelers and soldiers in the field. This month is areally venerated by all Musaulmans, not only on account of the hely fast, but also because the Laute of Kannot or less interrupted by it during the day. The functionaries of the Government feare their bureaux carrier than usual, so as to reach the set of the force of the country of the countr feave their bureaux carter than usual, so as to read their bomes in time to break their fast at sunset."

This representation is not strictly correct. The fast commences with the early morn, at the moment when the light of day is sufficiently clear to enable the eye to distinguish a white hair from a black one-now, at about half past two, or a little later-consequently, the Faithful must refrain from the use of water, food, or, what is still worse, the pipe, from this hour until sunset, some 17 hours. This sudden change in the regimen of the Mussulman population is severe upon the "old for ies" who cannot support so long a fast, and not a few fall victims to their devotion to the example and commands of their Prophet. Their break-fast too is almost as fatal as its observance. The sudden repletion of the stomach-perhaps excessive -is injurious to the system, and is productive of correstion and apoplexy, and the corpulent, who are very numerone smeng the higher classes, fall martyrs to their zeal.

Fund Effects has returned from Egypt, having

tetilen the "Egyptab question" to the satisfaction of every person, including himself. The Vicetov presented him with P1,500,000, or \$60,000. P500,000 for his Secretary, and P50,000 for his

Imaum or Chaplain. The Viceroy for all this money, retains full possession of the ',ight to "per-den or kill," for five years to come, and all the dis-cendants of old Mehemet Ali P. cha, and Ibrahim Pacha, who, for some time past, have been encouraged here to intrigue against, him, are to be sent away. Already some of them have left, and the French papers show that, Said Pacha, another of the Vicercy's "loving Causins," has been induced to leave Egypt, for Paris, on a visit to the Prince

The Porte has at last made overtures to the Bankers of Paris and London for a loan. Balance of Trade," as well as of Power, has for many years been against this country. The Exchange between this place and London and Paris, has been unfavorable to the commerce of Constantinople; and bills cost here much above their proper value. This is caused by the fact that Turkey produces almost nothing for exportation, while it is compelled to import immensely for its own consumption from Europe, and by the circumstance of there being, on all the articles raised in this country when shipped, an export duty of 9 and 3 per cent., while the duty on all imports 3 and 2 per cent. Beside the export is only of 12, there is also a tithe due to the Sultan, as Caliph, from the producer, making 22 per cent. on all exports. The inequality of this taxation is naturally ruinous to agriculture and commerce as manufactures cannot, of course, be thought of so long as all foreign articles can be imported

at he ad valorem duty of only 3 per cent.

To sustain this ruinous state of things, the l'orte for several years past has had (or, at least, believed it had) to maintain a fixed rate of Exchange. To do this, it has sustained an im-menso loss, so much so that the foreign Bankers. Allem & Baltaji, who undertook the "Bank of Exchange," have now due to them £1,500,000 of Exchange, have how due to them £1,00,000 of arrears from the Turkish Government. To cover the debt, the Porte has offered to mortgage the entire revenues of Egypt. Servia, Wallahia and Moldavia. (its most doubtful and uncertain Provners) to any foreign Banker who will pay the sum of £1,50 fm a. Massach and Moldavia. nces) to any foreign Banker who will pay the sum of £1500,000 to Messrs Allem & Baltaji. This, however, has not as yet been accepted. The position of the Turkish Empire, bankrupt in finances and all its resources, inspires no confidence in the monited world. At no period of time has its condition been so critical as it now is. The army and navy and even the civil officers of the Government. ernment are unpaid, and some of the highest authorities of the country apprehend that Turkey has come to a crisis, and can never rally again

from its present low state.

The neighboring state of Greec is far from being tranquil. Politics are less afflicting than Religion. A body of religious fanatics have stirred up the people to dissatisfaction with the Government, almost to open rebellion. The Courier d' Athènes endeavors to decy the gravi-ty of the position of things, but another pa-per, called the Observateur d' Athènes, fully admits that the country is in a most dangerous condition. A fanatic, named Christophoro, and a pseudo illterateur, both believed to be Russian pseudo differateur, noth believed to be Russian Agents, have been and still are preaching a crusade against reform, religious and political, in Greece. To them is ascribed the violence done to Dr. King, and it is said that the High Court of Athens would not have condemed him for the exercise of bisown rights, had amob, lee on by Christophoro, not compelled it. In this proceeding, the Govern ment, however, took no part, and it is now using all the means in its power to arrest the fanatic leaders, and either imprison them or expel them

from the Kingdem.
The arrival of Commodore Stringham, with the Cumberland and San Jacinto, is daily expected at Athens, to examine into the conduct of the Gov-ernment toward Dr. King, who filled the two characters of Vice-Consul of the United States and Missionery of the Cross. It is said that one of these vessels is to visit Constantinople, and that the steamer is now on her way up from the Dar-

Some unfortunate cases of ill-treatment of Franks by Mussulmans especially the crew and pas-sengers of a small English steamer which plies on the Bosphorus, have given rise to the belief, among many, that the Turks are also becoming more fenatical than usua. It is hoped that the effectual measures which the Porte is adopting will, however, allay this feeling-if, indeed, it

#### The Plague in Hayti-New Commercial Law. From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 21.

Advices from Care Haytian to the Sth-inst, to me Meetord at this port, formien some particu-lars of the terrible and mysterious disorder which has been raging throughout the Island of Hayti for some time past. It has been called the yellow fever; but let ters from there speak of it as being essentially different from that disorder, and more speedily fatal. The soat of the disease appears to be the stomach, which is a short time loses all vitality, and in a few hours mortifi-cation takes place! It beffes the skill of the native obvisions and a very large number hay disea all over cation takes piece! It belies the skill of the native physicians, and a very large number have died all over the island. At length Mr. Wilson, the American Consult at Cape Haythen, induced a native doctor there to try a remedy described in a medical book he happened to have in his possession, and it succeeded; and now all who are attacked with 1 lison, a hospital for foreigners has been established at

the Cape, which will be a permanent benefit to those visiting that port.

A colored man, belonging to Philadelphia, who went out to Cape Haytlen to work at coopering for a firm in this chy, was impressed into the army of the Emperor. He managed, however, to escape, and has returned to this country in the Medford

to this country in the Medford.

Mr. Fitz, the American Consular Agent at Gonaives, who died of the sickness there, formerly resided in this city, and was at one time accretary to Mr. Webster.

We give to our readers the following translation of a new commercial law promulgated by the Emperor. Our commercial friends can judge for themselves as to its character: character: Additional Lows to the Laws of 23d July, 1838, and 24th

Dec., 1856, on the Customs.
Faustin I, by the Grace of God and the constitutional law of the State, Emperor of Hayti, to all present and law of the State, Emperor of Hayti, to all present and to come, Greeting—
By and with the advice of the Council of Ministers and the Legislative body.

Considering that the law of the 24th Dec., 1850, voted with the view of protecting the fiscal revenues of the custom-houses, has not entirely attained the object proposed, and that it becomes necessary to ensure by no dispositions the exact collection of the revenues, by producing the exact collection of the revenues, by producing the exact collection of the revenues.

dispositions the exact collection of the revenues, by protecting them against all attempts at fraud : tecting them against all attempts at fraud:
Have proposed the following law:
Ann. I. On the entry at the Custom-House of a vessel coming from foreign ports, the consignes will present to the Directer, in addition to the manifest, the criginal invoice or invoices of all the merchandise forming the cargo of the said vessel, which shall, like the manifest of the said cargo, be allotted with the certificate of the Commercial Agent of the Fingine should there be one at the port of clearance of the vessel.

ART. 2. The invoice should show the marks, number and Art. 2. The invoice should show the marks, number and escription of the packages; as regards dry goods, the number of pieces or cuts, their measure and dimensions; for sack goods as are brought by weight, the gross and not weight and for all other goods, the precise designation of the quality and number of the articles contained in the packages, the actual price of which should be noted, and the certificate should make mention of the shipper's declaration, before the Commercial Agent, of the truth of the lavelon.

Art. 3. A copy of the invoice shall at the same time be furnished to the Agent, this convised not contain the price.

ART 3. A copy of the invitee shall at the same time be furnished to the Agent; this copy need not contain the prices of each separate article, but only the total amount of the original invoice, and it should agree with it is every particular at regards the description of the marks, numbers of the packages, their contents, measure, width, quantity, weight and precise designation of the goods.

ART. 4. All goods coming from a foreign port, where the Governmett maintains an Agent, which shall not be accompanied by an invoice certified by the said agent, shall not be admitted to verification at the Custom-Gouss, at least until a demand shall have been made to the Minister of Commerce, by the Consignee of the reased, or by the claimant of the goods. According to the lastructions given by the Minister of Commerce, the Intendant of Figures shall conduct the verification, which shall be camed for the purpose.

ART. 5. The non-production of the conflicate of the Commercial Agent at the port of clearance shall carry with it as the of the time at the mount of the havolos not accompanied by the said cardificate, and this line shall be paid into the Public Treasury at the same time with the duties chargeshie on the cargo.

Aut. 6. All declarations recognized as false in consequence.

on the cargo.

Aut. 6. All declarations recognized as false in consequence. of non-conformity between the invoice duly certified, and the contents of the packages, shall carry with it the confection of the goods and a penalty equal to double the amount

tion of the scots and a penalty equal to double the amount of the duties.

ART. 7. All goods found over and above the quantities charged in the invoice duly certified, and not exceeding two per certimo on the amount of the said invoice, shall be subjected to double outles as regards the excess only.

ART. 8. All goods found less in quantities than what is actually charged in the duly certified invoice shall be subjected to double duties.

ART. 9. Shall be setted and sold for the benefit of the State whether charged or sot on the bills of Sadon, all goods.

to double duties.

ART. 3 Finall be selved and sold for the benefit of the State, whether charged or sot on the bills of sading, all goods without involce and not declared on the manifest, which shall be found on the vessel, either at the moment of landing, or in being landed out of Custom House hours. Beside the selvane, the proprietors of the goods and the delinquents shall each be subjected to a fine, equal to double the duties. The vessel on board of which the goods shall have been found, or the crime committed, shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars if the value of the duties on the seried goods does not exceed 56 Spanish follars; and if the value of these duties exceed 56 Spanish follars; and if the value of the configurated and sold for the benefit of the State.

Ast. 10. All contraventions to the discontinue of the laws on the Customs, which might carry with them the confiscation of vessels or goods, and condemnation to fines and all other penalties, shall be made known by the Intandact of Finances, or denounced by any other person. to the Immerial

on of vessels or goods, and condemnation to the remaining and be made known by the Intendant of Fi-ances, or denounced by any other person, to the Immerial recursor, and shall be judged immediately by the tribunds of peace, or Imperial Courts, competent to take connection

of them.

The sale of articles send shall take place by public ories, at the ber of the tribural which shall have had charge of the case, and in presence of the Innernal Procureur or his substitute. 11. Whosvershall give not se of the franc, a shall

facilitate the seizure of soofs in contraband, shall be and-tied to one half of the net proceeds of the articles mad. ART. 12. All Custom. House regulations relating to here of versels counted for m. foreign parts, shall be capied not to emall books, in different languages, and one of the books shall, on the arrival of the pilot on board of the sel, be handed by him to the Cartain, who shall be no made on presenting himself at the Bureau of the Part, or make acknowledgment of the receipt of the said head.

Ast. 14. The present law and 1 be put into execution a fellows. In three months for vessels coming from ports of the American Continent and the Islands of the Archipelage, and in four months for vessels coming from ports in Europea both to start from the day of its promainantee.

Ast. 15 The present law aborgates all dispendent contrary to it; it shall be printed and published; and the Mangaretic are charged, each in that which concerns him, with its execution.

execution.

Dono at the Chamber of Representatives, at Perise.

Prince, June 21, 1832, in the 49th year of the independent and 3d of the reign of His Imperial Majests.

Approved by the Senate 29th June, 1852. Published at Portan-Prince July 2, 1852.

## SUMMER RAMBLES. Falls of St. Anthony.

St. Anthony, (Minnesota Territory)?
Monday, August 2, 1854 A seat on top of one of the fine stages of Willoughby and Power's line, is a capita eminence from which to view the country; thosens privileged to such an elevation must content then. selves with a peep from the windows, from which they may discover enough worth the trouble of observation. Leaving the city you cross a fine breadth of prairie land, varied with the scrub or oak pririe which occupies so large a portion of the upcultivated country. At no great distance, a numof queer looking short and narrow carts, with upmense wheels, attract the attention; they forms portion of the train from settlements on the Red River of the North, seven hundred miles distant which has come down in about twenty-mas days, bringing furs and other commodities to exchange or supplies of provisions, etc. These carts, are constructed entirely of wood, without a particle of iron; and bence their cumbrous appearable They are commonly drawn each by one or; but a recent improvement has substituted horses, with which they came on this trip. The remainder of the train is at Traverse des Sioux, expecting probably that the freight they want will be conveyed that far by the boats ravigating the St.

dry up the rivers much longer. A backwoods-looking, but civil man, who had come up the Mississippi on our boar, made some very sensible remarks on the country, and gave us to understand that he was seeking a location for a "new home," having obtained his wife's consent to remove if he could buy land that afforded a chance for making a fortune; yet he, as an acquaintance said, was worth a hundred thousand already. The solution of the mystery was easily given by himself. "Mankind is such that the universal cry is 'more money,' and while I am in the meradian of life, I want to create an independence for my children." With all his rough pendence for my children." With all his rough exterior, he seemed to possess an extensive knowledge of literature; critisized the poetry of Dryden, Pope and other English classics, and compared with them the poetry of Bryant Long-fellow and a number of American bards in a manner that showed he had read and appreciated them. If to be spoken of by the workinen in the mines, or to have a well thumbed copy of one's

Peter's River; an expectation, I fear, likely to be

disappointed, if the excreme and unprecedented

drougth which has continued for a month should

the mines, or to have a well thumbed copy of one's poems in a kitchen window be the truest fame, to be quoted by a land bunter on the top of a Minnesota stage is certainly something.

Approaching the verge of the bloff which overlooks the Mississippi, the road continues in view of the river, following it upward. A distantand very imposing view of the two largest falls can be obtained, when nearing the lower town of St. Anthony. Was there ever a town by the way, that was not divided into upper and lower! The place has but recently emerged from a wilderness up to the dignity of a village, and owes its rise has into the dignity of a village, and owes its rise tosaw-mill near the falls, it is said, sawing several million feet of lumber during the season. In the summer months the town is much resort d to by visitors, especially from the south-w-stern States. These have cone in such numbers that no accom-modation could be found for them, and they were obliged to return with but a glance at the curithings is more favorable to the lovers of fine scenery; an excellent hotel—the St. Charles—has hern opened in the upper part of the village, under the management of Mr. J. C. Clark, where the best accommodation can be had. The buildings are extensive enough to furnish rooms for a large number of guests, and the liberal care and attention of the proprietor leaves them nothing to wish for; in fact, few can so the honors of the scenery so well, or are so widing to take trouble for the pleasure of others. It was under his guitance that we made our first visit to the

it's and the surrounding country.

It is pleasant walk, or a short drive, from the botel along the river banks. A pond on the left of the rapid current is filled with innumerable logs, floated down the river from a distance of several hundred miles, and directed from the current into sawmill, which is in operation day and night.

Above, the rapids extend half a mile—a broad wild waste of tumbling waters, bordered by craggy shores, which, when the current is swollen by the spring flood, must present a sight rivalling the celebrated rapids of St. Mary's River. A httle below, a footbridge two boards wide, shackling and uncertain, but safe enough at the present season, conducts you to a large island, which divides the two principal falls. This island is inhabited, and thickly wooded. Crossing it at the upper end to the shore and descending to a smooth ledge of rock, you come soon to the shelf of rock which faces the great fall of St. Authony. This is worn by the water into a crescent form, and embraces three separate falls, besides smaller cascades. The perpendicular descent is not more than eighteen fact, but the vest body of water. feet; but the vast body of water, the force with which it precipitates itself, the curve of the rock, and the wild beauty of the rapids above and below, together with the rush and war of the waters, lashed into three-fold fary by their arrest among the boulders and loga heaped in wildest confusion at the foot of the descent over which they leap, throwing volumes of rain-bow-crowned spray into the air, combine to im-press the beholder with emotions of deepest awa and admiration. When the river is at its greatest hight, the picture is grander, the swollen torread descending with such impetiosity as to describe a large curve in falling, and open a cavern in the very sanctuary of the flood, where one may enter behind the falling mass, and retire so far recesses as to be scarcely wetted. The heaped mass of broken rocks, etc., is then overswept by the flood, or veiled by clouds of foam and spray; and the small island at the foot of the fall, which conceals the opposite fall and rapids from view, is half buried in the rushing waters. There is no access to this island, except in winter over the frozen river.

These falls are said to have been discovered first about 1680 by Father Hennessin, who named them niver his patron-saint, St. Anthony. It is only within about thirty or thirty-five years that they have been acticed by Americans, and but recently that the number of visitors to them in a season has been considerable. When the communication between Chicago and Galena shall be rendered easy by the completion of the radroad, the tour will doubtless be a fuscionable one in the summer scuson from the eas ern States. The entire descent in three quarters of a mile

has been estimated at saxty feet; the rapus below descend fifteen feet; immense pieces of the rock are breaking off continually; the falls are said to have retroceded several role even since the recollection of persons who have visited them. The gorge below, with its crargey precipices, is will and picturesque. Along its precipitous diffs may be gathered in abundance the petrified moss, which a noted product of this region.

To view the fall on the other side the river, is necessary to recross the foot-bridge and

walk up to the larger bridge; cross this and go down the bilt to the ferry. This is another onries to the ferry-best moving, with its burden,

paper sells slowly at 75, whereas, compared with other stocks, it ought to be at least 90. Sciamanca's contract to build the Aranjuez and Almana Railread for 190,000,000 of reals, is payable in this stock, which augurs but inciderently for the success of the project.

States comprising the Darms' it Coaution have agreed to hold a Conference at Stuttgardt. The Conference was to exemble on the 10th.

A letter of the 1st from Vienna states

During the night of the 29th ult. a

shock of earliquake was felt at Lindau, Bavaris, which

## PRUSSIA.

From Berlin we learn that the Customs Conference will be opened on the 16th.

The Prussian Journat of the 4th men-

Minister of the interior to the Regencies of cities, charging them to make known to all masters of public schools, without distinction, that they must submit to

A letter from Dantzig, of 29th ult., says cholera had again appeared in that city, and, as usual came from Pound. To the above date the disease had been very faul, four out of every five attacked having died. At Steradz, Poland, its ravages had been great.

The Emperor is expected to return to Vienza on the 13th or 14th.

The Railroad Treaty concluded between

The report gains ground in Vienna that

The Vienna Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says, "It is generally understood in diplomatic circles in Vienna, that Lord Westmore land, the British Minister, whose departure from Vienna

Government, although still favorable to constitutional liberty at home, will never intermeddle in the affairs of other nations with a view to foster discontant." The correspondence of some of the Lor-

don papers states that a second stempe has been made on the life of the Emperor. The real truth seems to be that only one attempt was made, tamely, that at Gross wardein, already announced.

A letter from Vienna, dated August 4, states that a 5 per cent home loan of about 50,000,000 of floring will be raised before the close of the year. The Paris Pays says : "A letter from

The Bertin Times announces, under

A Greek French Company has made

Since the above was written, the steam-

"The Ramazan commenced on Thursday evening. From this cay until Fayram the minarets of the mosques will be limminated every night. Ramazan is the ninth mouth of the year. In it the Prophet commenced the coases wante of a very stitch fast, which coasies in abpaining from drinking and eating, and even from smaking, from the rising to the setting of the sun. This fast

When the Koran descended from braves.